Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONTAINING INFORMATION OF THE CURRENT PREVALENCE OF DISEASE, THE OCCURRENCE OF EPIDEMICS, SANITARY LEGISLATION, AND RELATED SUBJECTS

VOLUME 32

NUMBER 8

FEBRUARY 23, 1917

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

RUPERT BLUE, *Surgeon General.*

DIVISION OF SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS.

Asst. Surg. Gen. JOHN W. TRASK, *Chief of Division.*

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are issued weekly by the United States Public Health Service through its Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, pursuant to acts of Congress approved February 15, 1893, and August 14, 1912.

They contain: (1) Current information of the prevalence and geographic distribution of preventable diseases in the United States in so far as data are obtainable, and of typhus fever, cholera, plague, yellow fever, smallpox, and other communicable diseases throughout the world. (2) Sanitary legislation, including court decisions on matters relating to public health administration and the laws and regulations being enacted or adopted by State and municipal authorities for the safeguarding of the public health. (3) Articles relating to the cause, prevention, or control of disease. (4) Other pertinent information regarding sanitation and the conservation of the public health.

The PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS are intended primarily for distribution to health officers, members of boards or departments of health, and those directly or indirectly engaged in or connected with public health or sanitary work. Articles of general or special interest are issued as reprints from the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS or as supplements, and in these forms are available for general distribution to those desiring them.

Requests for and communications regarding the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, reprints, or supplements should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

ADDITIONAL COPIES

OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
5 CENTS PER COPY
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.00 PER YEAR

CONTENTS.

Page.

Interstate sanitary districts 315
Interstate Quarantine Regulations 315
Aridity of indoor atmospheres in winter 317
Climate and tuberculosis—The relation of climate to recovery 318

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

United States:
- Cerebrospinal meningitis—
  - Kansas—Wright 325
  - City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 325
- Erysipelas—
  - City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 325
- Leprosy—
  - City report for week ended February 3, 1917 326
- Malaria—
  - City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 326
  - Arkansas report for December, 1916 326
- Measles—
  - California—Los Angeles 326
- Pellagra—
  - Arkansas report for December, 1916 326
  - City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 326
- Pneumonia—
  - City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 327
- Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)—
  - Arkansas report for December, 1916 327
  - City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 327
- Rabies in animals—
  - City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 327
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever—
  - State reports for the year 1916 327
- Smallpox—
  - Connecticut 328
  - Minnesota 328
  - Arkansas report for December, 1916 328
  - City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 329
- Tetanus—
  - City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 329
- Typhoid fever—
  - California—Infection from polluted oysters 329
  - New York—Utica 329
  - Arkansas report for December, 1916 330
  - City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 330
- Typhus fever—
  - Texas—El Paso and Laredo 330
  - City report for week ended February 3, 1917 331

United States—Continued.
Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis— Page.
Arkansas report for December, 1916 331
City reports for week ended February 3, 1917 331
Foreign:
China—
Examination of rats—Shanghai 335
Plague-infected rats—Hongkong 335
Cuba—
Communicable diseases—Habana 335
Cyprus—
Leprosy—Malaria—Typhoid fever 335
Dominican Republic—
Quarantine against Porto Rico removed 336
Great Britain—
Examination of rats—Liverpool 336
Plague-infected rats, October-November, 1916—London 336
Cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus fever, and yellow fever—
Reports received during the week ended February 23, 1917—
Cholera 336
Plague 337
Smallpox 337
Typhus fever 338
Reports received from December 30, 1916, to February 16, 1917—
Cholera 338
Plague 339
Smallpox 340
Typhus fever 342
Yellow fever 343